

Table I

COVERAGE OF CONTRACT PERSONNEL
UNDER WAR RISK HAZARDS ACT

War Risk Hazards Act (Chapter 12 of 2, USCA (1701-1717))	Proposed Legislation
<p>1. This Act provided benefits to U. S. contractors which proximately resulted during time of war from "war-risk hazards", as defined in the Act. The Act <u>expired on 1 July 1954.</u></p> <p>2. The law covered certain specified categories including "persons engaged by the U. S. under a contract for personal services outside the U. S. or in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands". A 1953 amendment excluded coverage of (a) aliens and (b) personnel who resided in an area and were not in residence solely by virtue of the employment unless they incurred an injury or death while in the course of their employment. U. S. citizens who resided in an area only because of their employment were entitled to benefits in the event of injury or death due to a war hazard whether or not such persons were actually engaged in employment, i.e., no performance of duty standard was required.</p> <p>3. The Department of Labor was responsible for the administration of the program, and benefits were provided in general conformance to those which are granted employees under the Employees' Compensation Act, subject to certain stipulations in the law and Bureau regulations. One special provision under the law extended a payment of full</p>	<p>1. In lieu of the 1 July 1954 termination date, the law would apply during any war in which the U. S. becomes involved.</p> <p>2. The proposed coverage of persons engaged by contract for personal services would be changed from those utilized "outside the continental U. S. or Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico or Virgin Islands" to those utilized "outside the continental U. S. or in Alaska or the Canal Zone".</p> <p>3. The proposed legislation would include coverage of <u>aliens</u> as well as U. S. citizens who solely reside in an area because of their employment, and the coverage would provide an entitlement without regard to a "performance of duty" standard. In effect, then, the summary exclusion of all aliens would be removed and non-indigenous foreign nationals, as well as U. S. citizens, would be entitled to benefits in the event of injury or detention during war-time, without regard to whether or not the action occurred in the performance of work. Natives and U. S. personnel who already resided in an area of employment before contracting with the U. S. for their services or who were not in an area solely for employment reasons would be entitled to benefits only if the "performance of duty" concept was applicable in the specific instance of their injury or detention.</p>

War Risk Hazards Act
(Chapter 12 of 2 USCA (1701-1717))

Proposed Legislation

salary or wages in case a person became missing as the result of detention by a belligerent power. Such benefits were not payable if the individual concerned was otherwise entitled to disability or death benefits.